## OUR GALLANT DEAD

The Men South Carolina Sent Into the Civil War.

## THE LIVES THAT WERE GIVEN

Valuable Historical Facts and Figures From the State Historian's Annual Report to the Legislature.

The annual report of the State historian of public records has been presented and handed to Gov. McSweeney for transmission to the general assembly. The report covers 89 printed pages of as valuable matter as has ever gone into a report to the general assemsembly. It is full of information that has been collected during many years and put in condensed form now for the first time. Col. Thomas prelimi nary report reads as follows: To His Excellency, M. B. McSweeney,

Governor of South Carolina. Sir: I have the honor to submit through you to the general assembly my annual report for the year 1899.

The last general assembly having made no provision for the continuance of the important work of this office, it was in view of much unfinished business connected therewith, outside of the completion of the rolls, that I deemed it my duty to keep the office open and to prosecute my labors on my own responsibility, as a voluntary contribution to the Confederate history of the State, and especially to the cause of the rank and file of a noble soldiery. To this end I have addressed myself chiefly to the further collection of war papers and to such data as would illuminate the Confederate rolls I placed myself as far as practicable in communication with the leading surviving representatives of each organization, infantry, cavalry and artillery. Of the 64 communicated with, about one-half only made response. The result of my year's work appears in the following elaborate paper.

It will be seen that the account of the raising of troops in South Carolina for State and Confederate service-1861-65-which is herewith presented as the joint work of Mr. W. J Rivers and myself, is an important contribution to the history of the part taken by the State in the Confederate War, and that taken by the troops furnished by the State to the southern Confederacy. Much credit is due to Mr. Rivers, the eminent historian and educator, for his This paper throws a flood of light upon the Confederate rolls, and lays broad and deep the foundation of the sketch which has been designed by legislative action to accompany the publication thereof. when this publication shall be ordered

by the general assembly. As a further result of my services for the year ending 1899 I report the collection of much addition al data from South Carolina in the war for southern independence and constitutional liber-

ty-such as the following: The unveiling of the mural tablet, Dec. 20, 1898. Brownfield's sketch of Lieut. G n.

Anderson. McMaster's sketch of Elliott's brigade at Crater.

Hudson's sketch of the Twenty sixth regiment. Simons' sketch of the Twenty-seventh regiment.

Mattison's sketch of Orr's Rifles. Tributes to the late Col. G. McD Miller. Coker's History—Co "E," Sixth SC V inantry; Co "G," Ninth S C V in-

fantry, CSA. A. Barron Holmes' sketch of Palmet-

Colcock's account of the battle of

Honey Hill. Wells' paper on the causes of the

Courtenay's fragments of war his-News and Courier's war papers-Confederate reunion, May, 1899.

Unveiling shaft to unknown dead-October, 1899. Our dead at Point Lookout. The following additional rolls have

been received: Co A, Twentieth regiment, S C V. Co K, Seventh regiment, SC V. Co E, Second regiment, S C V.

Co A (Richland Volunteer Rifle Co) First regiment, S C V, Gregg's. Co A (Calhoun Guard), Twenty Sev-

enth regiment, SUV. Darlington Guards, 1861. The roll of "individual records" has been augmented by the addition of eight names.

The rolls having been practically completed, I would regard my duty not fully done, if I did not repeat the recommendation, heretofore made, that they be published duly edited, and accompanied, agreeably to the original scheme of the general assembly, approved Dec. 20, 1893, by such a sketch as that contained in the one herewith submitted in the "account," supplemented by a concise statement of the war record of each of the organizations from South Carolina that participated

in our heroic struggle. As to the approximate cost of the publication of the rolls. I submit herewith the estimates furnished, at my request, by a reputable printing house in

### ESTIMATE NO. 1.

With reference to the publication of the rolls, I have looked carefully over the matter, and believe that the best shape would be to set in nonpariel type, and Staterights, must be taken in acsize of page 7 3-8 inches by 11. The width of the column is such that we would put the head of each page on the eleven inch side-that is, the side from South Carolina or from other of the book, and read down one page States, the records show five lieutenant and then down the other. Allowing generals, six major generals, besides a for 106 pages of introductory matter, title pages, indexes, etc., added to the nels and majors. Of other commisrolls as per specifications which you sioned, non-commissioned officers and gave me, the book will make three privates coming under this head there volumes, about 800 pages each. I propose to put them on thin, strong paper, o that they will not be too bulky, and style they would cost as follows:

1,000 copies, about \$5 000. 2,000 copies, about \$7,000. 5,000 copies, about \$12,000.

Referring to the publication of the rolls, we shall be pleased to furnish the same, with the names only, without the record, and allowing about 120 pages for roll of general field staff officers and the narrative matter, bound in paper. If set in small pica type:

1,000 copies, \$1,200. 2,000 copies, \$1 600. 5,000 copies, \$2,875.

We could set in a little smaller type than the above (brevier,) it and would reduce the cost somewhat, say 1,000 copies, \$1,100.

2,000 copies, \$1,300. 5,000 copies, \$2,350.

They could be bound in a very fair quality of cloth cases for about \$180 edition in paper, and that would ensure the publication, and parties desiring to get them could have them bound more substantially afterwards.

These estimates are submitted to the judgement of the general assembly. I desire only to add that the publication of the names alone, leaving out the descriptive part on each roll, while respecting economical conditions, would in my view meet the requirements of the artillery at 1,363, making a total of the proposed publication. This whole 24,245, classified as follows: matter, however, is a question for the general assembly to determine upon its responsibility to the people of South Carolina, and there I am content to

Having fulfilled to the full measure of my ability and my opportunity the trust mommitted to me. October, 1897 by the late Governor Ellerbe, and the general assembly having shown no disposition to consummate the work as originally outlined and designed, I now submit to you the resignation of my office, with a high appreciation of the interest that your excellency has shown in my labors.

I have the honor to be, yours Jno. P. Thomas. respectfully. The "account" covering South Carolina's part in the Civil Was is entitled 'The Raising of Troops in South Carolina for State and Confederate service" and Part One deals with "The beginning of the War between the States in South Carolina." It makes interesting reading. The names of the officers of all the commands are given.

Part Two deals with the "volunteers for Confederate service and State service to the close of the year 1861. Part Three is entitled "Volunteering continued-conscription, reenlisting of 12 months' troops, and reorganization in the spring of 1862."

The "account" concludes thus: "It has been seen that up to August, 1862, 45,000 were computed to have entered the Confederate service from this State. This is the revelation of the rolls at

The official records in the office of he State historian of Confederate records show that South Carolina put in the armies of the Confederate States 34 regiments and four battalions of infantry -371 companies, seven regiments, one squadron and one company of cavalry-73 companies; and three regiments, two battalions and 19 unattached batteries of artillery -55 companies-the tabulation of the rolls. including the field and staff, regimental and battallon, giving the following

result Enrolled, Effective. .44,328 38 314 Lufantry Cayalry. 9.067 7.637 Artillery

.61,608 53,965 In addition, the official records show 80 companies of State troops or reserves, with an enrollment, including field and staff, of 4.944 enrolled, or 4,911 total effective-which is known to be far below the actual figures, since there were organized at least 12 regiments of reserves in addition to other

State troops. It thus appears, from the figures of the rolls in the State historian's custody and duty filed, that South Carolina furnished for Confederate service owns the property and the stock in the 61,608 officers and men total enrolled, or 53 965 total effective, and for State service 4,944 officers and men total enrolled, or 4,941 total effective.

Making now the moderate estimate, and the estimate that the truth of history warrants that 5 per cent. of Confederate and 25 per per cent. Of State troops are not carried on the rolls, it further appears that South Carolina total of 71,083 officers and men enrolled

or 62,838 effective, as follows: Enrolled. Effective. 40,229 Infantry. ....46,544 Cavalry 9.520 8,839 Artillery

64,903 56,661 State troops enrolled 6,180, or effectire 6,177, aggregating, as above stated, 71,083 officers and men enrolled, or 62,-

838 effective. The magnificent way and the rare unanimity with which South Carolina stood by her colors and redeemed the elelge of 1860 of life and honor is best llustrated by the simple fact that the voting population of the State was but

60,000 in 1860. But this does not limit the contribution of the State. Entitled to equal honor with the officers and men of the line are those self-sacrificing and skilful men who composed the engineer corps, the medical staff and the band of chaplains, as well as the quartermaster and commissary department.

Nor should we overlook the services of the signal corps; the "Captains Couragious" of the blockade runners, and the officers and men that South Carolina gave to the iron-clads in the harbor of Charleston and to the Confederate States navy, the heroism of

which is matter of history. In reviewing further the contribution of this State to the cause of secession count the military skill of the general officers from South Carolina in the Confederate amies, of whom, appointed long array of brigadier generals, colois no record.

So much, concisely stated, for South Carolina's contribution to the cause to bind the volumes in c'oth. In this which she was pledged by the ordi- her balance and fell to the bottom. A nance of secession, passed December 20,

acrifice laid up a the altar of country | jured.

by South Carolina in the war she precipitated and then grandly breasted, FRAUD AND BRIBERY

receiving her full share of the fiery belts of battle from 1861 to the end. The report of the State historian, laid before the general assembly, shows the deaths in battle or from wounds, the deaths from disease and in prison, and the wounded to be as follows:

Infantry..... 1,467 Cavalry ... Artillery making a total of such casualties to be

But this, owing to the imperfection of some of the rolls reported, does not give the full showing. As to the 371 infantry company rolls, 26 contain no report of 'died in battle or from wounds"; 43 no report of "died from per 1,000 copies. You could try the disease"; 167 no report of "died in prison," and 45 no report of "wounded. As to the 56 artillery company rolls, 22 contain no report of "died in battle or from wounds"; 25 no report of "died

from disease"; 49 no report of "died in prison," and 27 no report of "wounded." Applying now the rule of averages to these incomplete rolls, it appears that the infantry casualties may fairly be put at 21,146; the cavalry at 1,739, and

e	INFANTRY.
s h	Died in battle or from wounds 6,70 Died from disease. 5,75
0	Died in prison. 1.18
e	Wounded 7,51
e	Total21,14
e e	CAVALRY.
	Died in battle or from wounds 52
-	Died from disease 43
S	Died in prison
¥	Wounded 6t
У	
e	Total 1,73
	Died in battle or from wounds 35
8	
0	Died from disease 40
	Died in prison
d	Wounded 57
ı- ,,	Total

To sum up: Basing the percentage of casualties upon the "total enrolled" in each arm of the service, the result would be: Infantry, 451 per cent.; cavalry, 18 2-10 per cent.; artillery,

15 4-10 per cent. Making the "total effective" in each arm of the service the basis of said percentage, the result would be: Infantry, 52 7-10 per cent.; cavalry, 20 7-10 per cent. That is, the casualties of the infantry in war were more than one-half of the total effective; of the cavalry more than one-fifth, and of the artillery more than one-sixth. Truly, a costly sacrifice, and one freely made, of the best blood of the

commonwealth! So much, concisely presented, for the

the logical inferences deducible there-The patriotism of the contribution and the pathos of the self-sacrifice make up the story of the fame of this commonwealth. And when, further, there are added to this military heritage South Carolina's contribution of statesmanship and the fidelity of her noble womanhood in the years of the war, there is exhibited a demonstration of devotion to principle in scorn of consequence, and in obedience to duty. that challenges the world's admiration. The part enacted by South Carolina in the war between the States is her glory

and her complete vindication. Part four deals exclusively with the

'State troops." Not a Trust.

After fully investigating the matter the conclusion that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is not a trust, but a lagitimate business enterprise. The Herald says: "It is a joint stock corporation which has bought and paid for a number of fertilizer factories. It company is owned by thouands of individuals all over the south. The stockholers manage the affairs, through a board of directors. We have taken the trouble to look into this matter and to inquire into the rise in the price of fertilizers. We find that the prices of commercial fertilizers have increased about 20 per cent. over last year, while the cost of most of the material that gave to the Southern Confederacy a enters into the manufacture of fertilizers has increased much more than this in price. As a matter of fact there is fertilizers just now even at the in creased price than last year, when they were sold for 20 per cent. less. A Trust is an organization of manufacturers in which the interests of several concerns are pooled for the purpose of limiting the output of the factories with a view to controlling prices. Several concearns come together and agree that a certain number of them shall suspend operations for a stated time, and that all shall share in the profits of those which continue to operate. It is strickly an organization to limit production and to raise prices, and it cannot be justified on any ground. It is an organization in restraint of trade, and measured by the definition of a Trust, we find that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., is, in fact, the opposite of a trust. This company, with ample means, has bought up a number of struggling mills, making fertilizers. The plants have been renovated and put in good repair. Many of them have been enlarged, and, instead of having the force of men at work in the factories reduced, as is the

#### case with Trusts, there has been an actual increase." A Preacher Murdered.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Church Missionary society, stationed at Ping Yin, in the province of Shan Tung, China was captured in that vicinity and murdered December 3 by members of a seditious society called "boxers," who have been active lately destroying many villages and killing native Christians. The government of the province had despatched a force of cavalry to the scene of the disturban es, but the soldiers arrived too late to save Mr. Brooks.

A Deep Plunge.

Miss May Hudson of Walden, Ga., while looking into a 70-foot wel', lost

The Goebel People Promise to Shake Social Kentucky

TO HER BOURBON CENTRE.

They Make Nine Charges in Their Contest. The Goebel Democrats Have the Legislature.

It begins to look as if there was considerable ground for the charges made by the Goebel Democrats that the Republicans of Kentucky were determined to steal the State. The legislature is now in session at Frankfort and the Goebel Democrats have submitted their notice of contest against Governor Tayserved. Nine different grounds of contest are embraced in the notice, the substance of which is as follows:

First. Alleged use of tissue ballots in 40 counties. Second. Military interference with the election and intimidation of voters in J. fferson county by troops under orders and personal command of Gov.

Third. Alleged unlawful issuance of mandatory injunctions by Judge Toney, in Louisville, on election day, by which election officers were com-

pelled to sign false returns. Fourth. Intimidation of railroad employees by chief officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad in several

Fifth. That the lealers of the Republican party corruptly entered into a conspiracy with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the American Book Trust and other corporations and trusts by which these corporations furnished large sums of money for the purpose of defeating the contest. Sixth. Alleged unlawful issuance of

mandatory injunctions in Knox and Lewis counties compelling county elec-tion boards to certify to false returns. Seventh. Alleged interference of United States marshals in the elections which was the result of a conspiracy between the marshals and the Republican leaders to intimidate the voters. Eighth. That before the meeting of he State election commissioners Dec. 4. the Louisville and Nashville railroad through its paid agent, John H. Whallen, cutered into a conspiracy with State capital large bodies of deperadoes quent than words are the figures here commissioners into giving the certifi- definitely filled out. given-figures based upon records and cates of election to Republican candi-

> ing, etc. personal violence and incendiarism in- district. If issued, it is void. spired by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, to sign returns which were

In addition to the above it was charged at the Democratic caucus by Senator Harrell that he had been approached by Whallen and paid \$4,500 to remain out of the caucus. The box with the Louisville Trust Company, the key to which he passed up to Senator Goebel, who was presiding over the that he had entered into the deal for the purpose of exposing Whallen, and, further, that there was not money the Spartanburg Herald has come to enough in the world to make him disloyal to his party and his State.

WHALLEN ARRAIGNED. Col Whallen was arrangned on the attempted bribery charge before Magis trate Thompson and held over to the Franklin county grand jury, his bond being fixed at \$10,000. In the circuit court President H. V. Loving of the Louisville Trust company was before Judge Cantrill, charged with contempt for disobeying the order of the court to turn over the vault box alleged to hold the \$4,500 which it is claimed was to be paid to Harrell in the event he voted against Goebel in the contest. Loving stated that he merely desired to protect the customers of his company, and his attorney moved to quash the summons against him. This the court overruled. Thereupon a response was filed less profit to the companies making to the rule for contempt and in this it Charles Ryan rented the box in ques- individual merit and the work of the ber might have an opportunity to go on is stated that Whallen, Harrell and box being sealed up and covered over with white paper. The trust company officials were notified not to allow the tion and deposited something in it, the box opened except in the presence or by the consent of all three parties.

Judge Cantrill adjudged the response insufficient and ordered the box to be produced in court. It is said that an attempt will be made to have Senator Harrell indicted in Louisville, where Whallen's attorneys claim the prosecution should have been instituted if any offense has been committed. The charge against Harrel would probably be conspiracy, or accepting a bribe. Both houses of the legislature organzed at noon by electing the nominees of last night's caucus. In the house South Trimble, for speaker, received the full 58 Democratic votes and J. P. Haswell, all of the 42 Republicans. For president pro tem of the senate. Goebel was elected. The four Demo-cratic senators who bolted the caucus Tuesday night, voted or the caucus nominees Wednesday.

### Making Them New.

The advertisement of Ortman's Steam Dye Works, of Columbia, S. C. touches a subject of interest to lots of people -because so many people have lothes that they want renewed by cleansing or dveing or both. At Ortman's Steam Dye Works, only the best materials are used and only skilled workmen are employed. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

### Eight Hundred Bodies.

Tiflis, Russian Transcancasia, has been visited by a terrific earthquake. Altogether 13 villages in the Achalkready been recovered.

OUR STATE SCHOOLS

Facts and Figures About Them Hard to Get At.

The superintendent of education, after a yery ninute study of conditions in the country, has prepared a system of registers for the teachers and trustees in the country schools. Mr. Mc-Mahan has made most strenuous efforts to simplify the keeping of the records in the schools, while at the same time having each item of interest about the school carefully kept. In making out the data about the schools in the country are very hard to get, because of the meagerness of the reports from the

teachers and trustees. The county superintendents have been unable to make their reports full, because of there being no records in the county offices. Whether or not it is too much to expect that the district lor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall has been trustees make out the very elaborate have not made out these reports. The new record books are very simple in form, and require no Chinese puzzle work to keep straight. To better pre-serve the records in the schools, and have them so that information can be readily found out in time, all records kept by the teachers and the trustees are to turned in to the county superintendent of education at the close of each school year.

In the trustees' record books, Mr. McMahan gives some very carefully prepared instructions, not only as to the keeping of these records, but as to the management of the school generally. These instructions are very interesting to all who are interested in the welfare of public schools, and are given here in

1. Meetings. The board can take no action except at a regular called meeting. The proceedings of each meeting should be recorded in this book, and no order for money should be issued except under the authority of a resolution properly adopted and recorded. At its first meeting the board should choose for its terms of two years a chairman and a clerk. The clerk will

keep this book. 2. Warrants. Every order for money shall specify exactly the service or article therein paid for and the school that has received the benefit. The stub must be filled out, and then the clerk of the board, the county superintendent and the county treasurer will each have a complete record of all the details of every item of expenditure for the Republican leaders to bring to the each particular school in the district. The county superintendent will not

3. Overdrafts. The clerk will transdates; that Gov. Bradley had here for fer to the disbursement page all like purposes, soldiers in citizens cloth- amounts on the stubs, and will know at all times how his account stands Ninth. That the election commis | with the treasurer. No warrant should sioners were forced through threats of be issued in excess of the money to the 4. Report. This book properly kept will be delivered at the end of the

school year to the county superintendent as the report of board of trustees. 5. Visiting schools. The trustees should manifest an interest in the schools under their charge and acquaint themselves with the condition and money, he said, had been placed in a needs of each school, so as to be able to promote best the educational interests of the district Each trustee should visit each school in his district caucus, ending his speech by declaring at least once a year, and observe the Lindsay in the United States Senate. work and the spirit of teacher and pu-

6. Contract with teacher. No one election morally certain, the proceedat the time of a certificate of qualification granted by the board of education of the county or by the State board of admirers The caucus convened at 8 education. Diplomas and certificates o'clock and was called to order by Senafrom other States have no legal effect | tor Goebel, chairman of the joint cau in this State. Great hardships may cus. There was a wild demonstration teacher who has no certificate and is the hall before calling the caucus to consequently legally incapacitated to order, the cheering continuing several draw the salary. The plea of ignorance | minutes. Senators Alexander and Hays, of the law can effect no relief. Before Democrats, and McConnell, Populist, definitely choosing a teacher the board stayed out of the caucus. Blackburn

should communicate with the county superintendent and obtain his sanction. 7. Salary. This is a matter of contract between the teacher and the in this State, which began four years board of trustees, subject to the super- ago (when Deboe defeated Blackburn) vision of the county board of education. There is no law requiring uniform salaries to grade of certificate. The board he placed Blackburn in nomination. in its discretion should endeavor to fix | Senator Thomas asked that the roll be the salary in every case according to called so that every Democratic memschool. Especially should the board record for Blackburn. Senators Alex-

8. Time of choosing teacher. Before the close of a school, or as soon afterwards as possible, the teacher for the next year should be elected, with salary and number of months definitely agreed upon, so that the teacher may know the prospect of work for the coming year and may plan for it. The children, moreover, have an interest in knowing if their old teacher is to come back, and the parents have a right to know at the earliest possible time what is the outlook for the next year's school.

The trustees should avoid the freteachers. Refusing to maintain an unnecessary number of schools, economizing in all purchases, and seeking the aid, when possible, of an extra tax or a neighborhood contribution, the trustees should put forth every effort to find means to pay a living yearly salary and employ a competent teacher, with the encouraging understanding that the position is assured for succeeding years "during good behavior" and constant evidences of unflagging earnestness and effort toward further Greeks, Nicholas Politz and Theodore improvement.

only to the county and State board) and the other under indictment for have entire control of the public schools of their district, location and shall acted as their adviser, ordered building of new school houses, the sale | material and outfit for them in making of former school houses, the employ- the spurious coin. ment of teachers, etc. Patrons have no voice except as the trustees may see fit to consult them. At the same time the trustees should never lose sight of wise and firm administration without trols cotton production

favor or fear, with an eye only to the public good. It is often a mistake to

try too hard to please everybody. John J. McMahan, State Suporintendent of Education.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

A White Republican Will Run Against the Democrat. A dispatch from Charleston to the

Columbia State says "the contest for Congress from the First District promises to be bitterly fought, both in the Democratic party and at the general election. It is generally thought his annual report, he has found that that Col. William Elliott and Maj. Joseph W. Barnwell will compete and I note your inquiry as to the reaalone for the honor of the Democratic nomination. It is possible, of course, for a Richmond to enter the field, but this seems doubtful at present, and it looks as if the candidates now before the public will have the fight all to themselves. The forces have already begun to line up for the fray, but the reports heretofore asked of them, it is primary is a long time off and there proven beyond question true that they | will be many changes between this day and next August. Both candidates have their admirers and supporters at work, who are going about arousing interest in behalf of their favorite and endeavoring to count the noses. It is appreciated that organization is the. main spring, and both sides are endeavoring to put their forces in The Republicans promise to make a

hard fight this year, and it consequently behooves the Democratic voters to settle their differences within the party and with as little friction as possible. that a common and solid front may be presented to the enemy. The Republicans will start their campaign early this year. The party realizes that it has not got the voters to put their candidate in office and their only hope lies in making the race, as a matter of form, and then appealing to a probable Republican house for the seating of its candidate on the grounds of the alleged unconstitutional election laws of South Carolina. The Republican convention will be held in April or May. Chair man Green of Beaufort will soon issue his call for the election of the delegates to the convention, which will probably meet in Charleston.

Col. T. Barker Jones stated today that he was a candidate and that his name would be presented to the convention. He seemed certain of securing the nomination, and said that he had already assurances from the national congressional committee that if he was the nominee of the Republican party, in the event of the louse of representatives being Republican, that he would be seated over the Democrat. the field of arms 1861-65. More elo- to intimidate and overawe the election approve a warrant that is not thus A prominent Republican was seen and he said that the party intended to nominate a strong white man, who would command the support of Democratic voters as well as Republicans. He thought Col. Jones a very light weight and said that that gentleman will hardly get the nomination. George Washinton Murray, who Las monopolized the Republican party nomination for years, will probably be dropped this year and a strong white man nominated for the place, as stated above.

Blackburn is Chosen. The Democartic members of the Kentucky Legislature in caucus on Wednesday night at Frankfort, Ky., few Negro children in the school, and of war. The Kanzler belongs to the named former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn as the successor of Senator Wm. Notwithstanding Blackburn's nomina- J K Powell and Edward M Bassett. tion was a foregone conclusion and his Dr. Powell, it appears, had been prevican be elected as a teacher who has not logs of the caucus were enacted in the to the appointment, and made no obpresence of a galaxy of Kentucky beau ty and a dense throng of Blackburn result from attempting to employ a in the gall les when Goebel came into in educational circles, as nine months was placed in uomination by Senator Goebel, who said that the longest and bitterest fight ever fought for senator was about to reach its just termination. The State capitol rang with cheers as ander and Hays failed to respond to their names, otherwise the vote was unauimous. Goebel was applauded when he voted for Blackburu. The Whole Truth.

While the convention of judges was prescribing rules and regulations for court attire, why did it not go further? It might just as well have insisted on patent leather shoes, four-in-hand neckties and kid gloves. It could have restored the wearing of wigs by judges and sitting on the woolsacks. It might insist on lawyers parting their hair in the middle, though such a rule could could not affect some members of the bar, particularly in Richland. There quent changing of teachers, a practice are lots of other useless things it which is destructive to the progress of might have done. Justice, not habilithe pupils and to the profession of ments, will make a court respected .-Columbia Record.

### A Sensation in Raleigh.

In the United States District Court at Raleigh, N. C., Friday, Aquila J. Marshall, of Wilmington, N. C., was put on trial for counterfeiting. Marshall is an attorney, well connected, and up to this time has borne a good reputation. His arrest and trial have caused a great sensation. The principal witnesses against him are two Darkley, one of them already serving 9. Patrons. The trustees (subject six year's sentence in the penitentiary counterfeiting. They claim that Mar-

So It Will Be.

"The Columbia State thinks the estimates for the future of cotton manualak district of this government have the fact that the confident approval facturing by Mr. D. A. Tompkins are There is presented next the costly yourd a few scratches, she was unin-

YOUNG CIGARETTE SMOKERS

## Would Do Well to Read and Heed the

In answer to his inquiry as to why cigarette smoking applicants for bonds from trust companies are rejected, President Henry S Hartzog, of Clemson College, has received the following. of deep interest to all young cigarette fiends, from one of the nation's leading trust companies:

'To P. esident Hartzog, Clemson Col-

lege, S. C.: "Dear Sir:-Your esteemed letter is received, inclosing our special and confidential circular concerning Mr. -sons that led us to inquire if the applicant was a cigarette smoker. We always affix this question when the appli cant is under twenty-one years of age. I do not know that all the guarantee companies ask for this information, but this branch of our company has been led to do so, because the writer in ten years' experience finds that this company in the conduct of its business throughout the Southern States has not paid a claim under a defaulter, who was less than twenty-one years old, whow as not a cigarette smoker.

"If all the defaulters under twentyone years are cigarette smokers it is only reasonable that we should inquire as to the habit of applicants in this rerespect.

"If a young man 19 or 20 years old should apply to us for bond the mere smoking of cigarettes alone would not disqualify him of our indorsement, but f there was any other adverse informaion obtained the company's objection to eigarette smoking would be accentuated, and while neither of these objections alone would cause the company to decline the bond, both together would unquestionably do so.

"It is our habit at this branch to require a written promise from a minor ette smoking to entirely abstain from bond or until he has reached his ma-

employment to a young person who is addicted to the sigarette habit. "Yours truly,

handily. If you want to succeed you although the manifests of the German must let cigarettes alone. Objects to His Color. The New York Herald says there is likely to be trouble in the Brooklyn richtem saying that immediately on school board over the election of a Negro | the declaration of war the company man as a teacher in one of the voluntarily refused to forward to South schools. The Herald says: "An ef- Africa two consignments of arms alfort will be made to have the appointment revoked. Threats on the part of with the other portions of the cargoes. the corps of white teachers in the school A copy of the manifest of the Bumdesto resign in a body if the appointment rah has been published showing that is not recalled complicate the situation. her cargo did not contain contraband. William L Buckley, Ph. D., is the The owners declare that there is absoman to whom these objections are made. | lutely no foundation for the statement At the meeting of the school board that saddles and other war material November 13, Samuel B Scottron, chairman of the local committee of No. | Bundersrath. 114 school, asked for his appointment as teacher, but said nothing about his the Dutch and Lussian Red Cross decolor. Scottron is himself a Negro man, and the only representative of his race on the board. There are only a Naples Thursday as it was contraband they have never been collected into a same company as the Bundersrath and separate class. The local committee General. of this school consists of Scottron, Dr. ously seen by Scottron with reference

jection. There is no doubt as to the qualifications of Buckley. His color is the only objection found to him. The other teachers declare that they will Scottron says Buckley is not a stranger ago he was an applicant for the position of teacher of languages in the Eastern District High School. He was formerly vice president of the Claffin University in South Carolina, and a teacher of languages,' continued Scottron. 'He came to Brooklyn more than a year ago in the interest of the university, and was so favorably impressed that he decided to remain. In September he passed an examination under Maxwell, city superintendent of schools, for the position of assistant principal. "There was a vacancy in No. 114 school a little later, and I thought Buckley would be a good man to fill it. I sent him to Messrs. Bassett and Powell. who consented to his appointment. Later Bassett withdrew his consent on the ground | that he had thought it was a class of Negro children he was to teach, and not white children. Bassett excitedly informed me that he had heard from the teachers of the school, who declared that if Buckley was placed in the school they would resign. On learning

# of this Scottron said he called a meet-

ing in the school, at which Powell gave his consent to the appointment, but Bassett refused to give his." Buckley is well known in Orangeburg, having been a student and a teacher in Claffin Universty for many years. Moody's Biography. The family of the late D. L. Moody announce that, in accordance with his Revell Moody, will write the biography of the evangelist. And it is requested

#### other matters of interest communicate with Mr. Moody at East Northfield, Brothers Drowned.

that friends having correspondence or

New Year's day near Dunwille, Essex county, Va., John and Charles Wheely. 17 and 15 year old sons of a leading pond. One of the youths broke through and his brother tried to rescue him. The result was the drawning of both.

### S'ew His Father.

A special dispatch from Lourens, S. Robertson, a colored youth, was lodged ersburg to the scene of the hanging or in jail Thursday for shooting and killing a train and was the coolest man in t' his father, Henry Robertson, out at crowd. He made a speech on the gaher balance and fell to the botton. A young man who was with her at the time succeeded in rescuing her. Between completely described and S00 dead hodies have all time succeeded in rescuing her. Between completely described and S00 dead hodies have all the facturing by Mr. D. A. Tompkins are indistributed approval facturing by Mr. D. A. Tompkins are indistributed and solution. A compensation of patrons are indistributed and solution and cooperation of patrons are indistributed and solution. A completely described and cooperation of patrons are indistributed and solution. A completely described and cooperation of patrons are indistributed and solution. A completely described and cooperation of patrons are indistributed and solution. A completely described and cooperation of patrons are indistributed and solution. A completely described and cooperation of patrons are indistributed and solution. A completely described and cooperation of patrons are indistributed and cooperation of patrons are indistr was attacking him with an open knife." | pistols.

GERMANY AROUSED.

She Will Demand Exact and Full

FOR SEIZING HER SHIPS.

Reparation From England

She Regards the Seizures as High Handed Proceedings and De-

> mands Redress for the Same.

The German Imperial mail steamer General, has been detained at Aden and occupied by British troops, with the object of searching her cargo which is to be discharged. The General is owned by the German East African line, the owners of the Bundesrath;

previously captured by the British cruiser Magicienne off Delagoa Bay. A dispatch from Berlin says the seizure of the above and other German steamers by the English has considerably aggrevated the situation there, and the indignation against England is intensified. The government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations, but England will do well to hasten to make the amende

honorable to Germany.
On absolutely reliable authority the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William is now thoroughly aroused by the repeated seizures of vessels not one of which, he has been assured, has been guilty of carrying contraband. He regards the seizures as high handed proceedings, which England would not have dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is. His majesty is said to be particularly incensed because information has reached him showing that the seizures were not due who is addicted to the habit of cirgar- to the blundering of British naval officers, but to strict orders from headtheir use as long as he serves under our | quarters, which the officers are merely carrying out. He has therefore instructed Count von Buelow, the foreign sec-"It is not uncommon in these days retary, to demand exact and full reparafor a business man to decline to give tion for the outrage done to the German flag. No answer that is considered satisfactory has yet been received from London, and according to advice here, none is to be expected for several days Cut this out, boys, and paste it in longer.

A dispatch from Hamburg says that our hat, where you can refer to it steamers General show there was no war material on board, she wes compelled to discharge her cargo. The German East Africa company publishes ready on board their vessels, simply to avoid trouble and delay in connection bave been found amid the cargo of the

The German steamer Kanzler, with tachments for the Transvaal on board, discharged a quantity of her cargo at

### INSURANCE FIGURES.

Nearly Two Million Dollars the Amount of Gross Premiums.

During the past year the insurance companies of all kinds doing business in not teach alongside a Negro teacher. this State have done an enormous business, to judge from the summarized statement made up by the comptroller general Wednesday for his aunual report. The statement shows that the increase has been close to one million

dollars as compared with last year. The statement last year shows that the gross premiums collected in this State by accident, life and fire insurance companies for the three quarters ending Sept. 28, 1898, amounted to \$912,261.25, and the one-half of one per cent. tax thereon was \$3,561 24. This year's statement covers a full year and shows that the gross premiums amounted to \$1,948. 824 39-nearly two millions of dollars-and the onehalf of one per cent. thereon to be

\$9 743.63. The statement by quarters is as fol-

Premiums. \$ 500,144 05 Fourth quarter 1898. First quarter 1890 ..... 529.710 54 Second quarter 1899. 465.036 11 453,933.69 Third quarter 1899.....

Totals . . . . . . . . . . . \$1,948,824.39

The taxes given above are paid direct to the State treasurer under the new act and are exclusive of all the regular State, county and school taxes collected in the several counties by the various county treasurers. The showing is a handsome one and

indicates that the insurance business in South Carolina has been most profitable to the agents. No statement is yet available showing the losses of the companies for the corresponding peexpressed desire, his elderson, William | riod.-Columbia State.

#### Our Army in the East-With the transport Grant, which left

San Francisco on the 21st ult., with the Forty eighth volunteer infantry (colored) Gen. Ocis will have command of an effective force of about 65 000 men. The army now in the Philippines aggregates 62 500. of which 31,000 are regular troops and 31,500 are volunteers. With the arrival of the Grant farmer, went skating on Robinson mill the entire volunteers scrength of 34,000

### Warm Young Negroes.

Julius Robinson, colored, was hanged Wednesday at Dinwiddie court house, Va., for murdering William Jolly, a merchant and prominent citizen, in No-C., to the Columbia State says: "Coot vember last. He was taken from Pet-